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[101]

LOCAL SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

RESERVES DEFEAT VOLUNTEERS.

Under conditions which were all against marksmanship, the Reserves and Volunteers fired off their match on the King's Park Range on Friday. The Reserves were successful by 40 points, and, considering the adverse conditions their average was most commendable. The Volunteers were a man short, and the Reserves were good enough to allow one of their men, Mr. Thornhill, to make up the number. The scores were as follows:—

	RESERVES.	200	500	600	Total
Mr. Carpmal	yds.	30	31	31	92
Mr. Lyon	yds.	32	29	31	92
Mr. Bannerman	yds.	29	27	32	88
Mr. Watson	yds.	28	30	31	89
Mr. Hamilton	yds.	30	30	29	89
Mr. Green	yds.	28	33	27	88
Mr. MacKay	yds.	31	29	28	88
Mr. McLennan	yds.	28	28	24	80

Less 4 per cent. for use of aperture sights

Total

VOLUNTEERS.

	200	500	600	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
Mr. Bradbury	28	30	28	86
Mr. Duncan	28	28	30	86
Mr. Green	32	27	25	84
Mr. Railton	31	26	26	83
Mr. Thorahill	26	27	27	80
Mr. Manuk	28	28	28	78
Mr. Stanford	20	22	24	72
Mr. Labrum	20	21	26	67
Total				636

Total

R.N. DOCKYARD RIFLE CLUB.

The fifth shoot in connection with the Dockyard Officers' and Challenge Cups took place at Tai Hang range on Good Friday, under conditions the unfavourable nature of which can easily be imagined from the failure of a marksman of the reputation of Mr. H. Elson to aggregate more than 71, which must be about the lowest score he has ever made. Scores:—

	200	500	600	H. A.
E. J. Connors	32	28	30	(scr.) 88
R. Stewart	30	28	29	87
J. Tooker, jun.	28	28	27	83
W. H. Cousins	29	28	26	(scr.) 83
T. R. Day	27	29	25	81
A. J. J. Brock	30	28	22	80
J. Tooker, senr.	30	31	17	78
J. Craig	18	17	11	30 76
F. Wright	28	22	18	68
A. E. Stokes	19	27	12	58
H. R. G. Elson	30	24	15	(scr.) 69

The last shoot for the Dockyard Officers' and Handicap Cups took place yesterday under more favourable conditions. R. Stewart, who has been shooting very consistently in the Competition, averaging about 93, won the Officers' Cup, H. R. G. Elson being second. F. Goodman won the Handicap Cup, with J. May second. Scores:—

	200	500	600	H. A.
R. Stewart	31	33	30	(scr.) 94
J. Tooker, jun.	31	32	27	90
H. R. G. Elson	20	28	34	(scr.) 91
W. R. Cousins	29	32	29	90
E. J. Connors	32	30	26	88
J. May	31	30	28	89
A. J. J. Brock	30	23	29	(scr.) 82
J. Tooker, senr.	27	26	20	73
F. Goodman	30	28	25	(scr.) 83
A. E. Stokes	27	21	20	68

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. MR. R. P. THURFIELD'S XI.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday, resulting in an easy win for Kowloon by 187 runs. Scores:—

	MR. R. P. THURFIELD'S XI.
K. Brayshaw, b Moberley	22
R. Kennedy, c Robertson, b Kay	36
H. E. Muriel, c Weaser, b Moberley	1
P. S. Leigh Bennett, c Weaser, b Kay	4
M. M. Mas, c and b Moberley	0
R. P. Thurfield, c Robertson, b Kay	0
R. T. Barton, c de Rome, b Kay	0
M. A. Murray, b Moberley	0
J. Ridgway, b Moberley	13
L. Wilken, c Sutton, b Overy	11
H. G. Jennison, not out	0
Extras	5

Total

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. A. Kay	16	5	41	4
H. S. Rouse	3	0	11	0
H. Overy	5.2	0	17	1
* Bowled one wide.	3	24	5	

KOWLOON.

F. Sutton, run out	23
E. J. de Rome, b Muriel	59
J. P. Robinson, c Brayshaw, b Muriel	7
Major Robertson, c Muriel, b Thurfield	61
Thurfield	10
Lieut. Moberley, retired	63
H. S. Rouse, lb.w., b Thurfield	2
Dr. Forsyth, retired	63
W. L. Weaser, b Brayshaw	23
E. J. Edwards, c Kennedy, b Muriel	16
W. Kay, c and b Brayshaw	8
H. Overy, not out	6
Extras	12

Total

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. Brayshaw	11.1	0	59	2
M. M. Mas	5	0	42	0
R. T. Barton	2	0	24	0
H. E. Muriel	12	3	59	3
R. P. Thurfield	9	1	40	2
L. Wilken	3	0	19	0
R. Kennedy	2	0	30	0

* Mas bowled one wide and Thurfield two wides.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD FINAL.

ENGINEERS DEFEAT THE CLUB.

The replay semi-final for the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield took place on the Club Ground at Happy Valley on Saturday, and was watched by the largest crowd of spectators seen round the ropes this season. The R.E. won by two goals to nil, but only the most partial supporter of the winners would affirm that they deserved on the day's play to win. Right through the game fortune smiled benignly on the soldiers, and frowned on the Clubmen with remarkable consistency. At least five shots were directed at Rogers' charge that, attended with nothing but their own merits, would have scored every time. But it is an impossible task to beat stubborn ill-fortune and an admittedly clever goalkeeper as well. There are several details that might be requisitioned by one wishing satisfactorily and fairly to explain the Clubmen's defeat, but they pale into comparative insignificance against the ever-attendant, overwhelming factor, bad luck.

The players took some little time to settle down to their game, nervous hesitancy being frequently apparent. Ultimately, however, the men got into their stride, and the exchanges were marked by some really good play. Hamilton abruptly closed a promising mid-field movement by the R.E. forwards, in which practically all five participated, while Barlow saved a couple of long pots from Horport. Taking up the running, the Club forwards nearly broke through, but Rogers secured the final efforts, and cleared. Eventually, after a considerable amount of mid-field play, Townsend got the ball about 30 yards out. He seemed somewhat anxious to be rid of it, and kicked it goalwards at no very great pace. Barlow shaped to catch the leather, but it performed a curious swerve, and before he could sufficiently recover from the surprise the ball was nestling cosily in the corner of the rigging. The Engineers may be credited with many far more deserving efforts than that, and only its freakish swerve carried it past the Club custodian.

Following this, the Clubmen infused considerably more vigour and life into their play. Sometimes they were a little over-enthusiastic, and on one or two infractions of the rules took them right back into their own territory again. Robinson, on the right, required a deal of watching, while the other forwards were getting the ball again and again into the danger area.

The skipper had the most unenviable experience about this period. He trapped the ball practically in the goalmouth. Rogers rushed out to obstruct his shot, and the forward, in trying to screw it clear of him, turned it too far, and the ball travelled vertically across and missed the posts by a yard. Seconds later the Clubmen were awarded a penalty. As last week, it was by no means a bad case of "hands," but it was perpetrated right under the eyes of the referee, and could not be ignored. To the dismay of his colleagues, Stalker failed to beat Rogers, the custodian bringing-off a remarkable save. From the rebound the inside left shot hard for the goal, but the ball hit Brennen and went behind for an abortive corner. Up to the interval the ball bobbed about in mid-field and in the R.E. half. Stewart holding the R.E. forwards brilliantly, and frequently beating three or four men to get the ball to his forwards.

Although they were a goal down, the Club had held the ascendancy in the first half, and their confident expectations of turning the result round in the second half seemed amply justified. They attacked the R.E.s. goal with impetuous dash, and several times got the leather through to Rogers, who, however, was always in the right spot. Coxon and Smith in particular among a defence that was compact and determined were very resourceful, and intelligently anticipated again and again the tactics of the opposing forwards. They cleared their lines repeatedly, but the ball was quickly returned, and the R.E. forwards thought it necessary to fall back and help their halves.

The matchless Rogers saved in a most extraordinary manner from a forward, diving at a last shot, which was aimed for the corner of the goal, and knocking it against the upright, and afterwards, round the posts for a corner that produced nothing tangible. The R.E. broke away and Townsend, presented with a rare opportunity, made no mistake, putting the R.E.s. two up. The Club's task thereafter was hopeless, but they struggled on gamely to the end, never tiring, never slackening their efforts, luckless as they were, to penetrate the soldiers' charge. There was no further scoring, however, and the R.E. won by two goals to nothing.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

In the presence of a large crowd, Mrs. DAVID LANDALE presented the handsome Shield to Corporal H. Coxon, the leader of the victorious Engineers, and in doing so congratulated him and his team on winning it. Mrs. Landale also presented each member of the team with gold medals.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE (President of the Hongkong Football Club), paid both teams a compliment on their excellent displays. In spite of the war, the competition had been very successful, and had been productive of some exciting games. The clubs were open to no reproach for playing football in wartime, for the players in the various European Clubs were either from the Navy, the Regular Army, Volunteers, or Police. The performance of the R.E. was especially creditable, inasmuch as they had lost several of their best players owing to the war, and he congratulated them on their success. The Hongkong Club had won the Shield nine years ago, and their first success was a further nine years back. He sincerely hoped that they would not have to wait another nine years before carrying off the trophy, (Hear, hear.)

At the call of Corporal Coxon, three hearty cheers were given for the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. D. Landale. Cheers were also given for the winning team, and the ceremony ended with the presentation of a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Landale by Miss May Eager (daughter of the Hon. Secretary of the Football Association).

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

TO-DAY'S MIXED FOURSOMES.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

Time.

2.00—Mrs. Ritchie and Mr. Davey with Mrs. Davey and Mr. Brown.
2.04—Mrs. Macdougall and Mr. Macdougall with Miss Caldwell and Mr. Davison.
8.08—Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Bowker with Miss Rodger and Mr. Brown.
2.12—Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Cumming with Mr. and Mrs. Morrison.
2.16—Mr. and Mrs. Atholl Anderson with Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Gibson.
2.20—Commander and Mrs. Boucher with Mrs. Moxon and Mr. Hill.
2.24—Mrs. Craddock and Mr. Morrison with Miss Craddock and Mr. Ferguson.
2.28—Mr. and Miss Cunningham with Mrs. Butler and Mr. Dodwell.
2.32—Miss Hastings and Mr. Hall with Mrs. Ram and Mr. Far.
2.36—Mrs. Geddes and Mr. Clark with Mrs. Dodwell and Mr. Grist.
2.40—Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton with Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bulmer Johnson.

Additional Entries should be given to the No. 1 Box at Happy Valley before noon.

Competitors who wish to tiffin in the Clubhouse should inform the No. 1 Box before 10.30.

The driving and approaching and putting competitions will commence on the finish of the Mixed Foursomes.

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the unsettled nature of the weather during the past week but little progress has been made with the tennis tournament of the Hongkong C.C. The games were to have commenced on Monday last, but a start was not possible until towards the end of the week. Consequently but three games have been played off. In the Handicap Singles H. E. Muriel (owe 3-6) defeated T. A. Loughlin (rec. 15-1), 7-5, 6-2. In the Handicap Doubles H. C. Sandford and L. N. Murphy (scratches) defeated T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thurfield (rec. 2-6), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, and in the Mixed Doubles Handicap Mrs. Black and E. Ormiston (rec. 15-3), defeated Miss Robertson and Dr. Lindsay Woods (scratches), 6-1, 6-3.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

CHAMPIONSHIP AND OPEN

INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Saturday, May 15th—(F.E.C.G.) Official Opening of the Games: Parade of Athletes; Preliminary Events of the Track and Field Sports; Baseball; Tennis.

Monday, May 17th—(F.E.C.G.) Baseball; Finals Track and Field Sports; Tennis; Swimming; Modified Marathon.

Tuesday, May 18th—(F.E.C.G.) Baseball; Basketball; Pentathlon (R. B. Jump, Shot Put, 220 yds., Discus, Mile Run); Football; Tennis; Swimming.

Wednesday, May 19th—(F.E.C.G.) Boy Scouts Display and Competition; Basketball; Football; Volleyball; Bicycle Race; and Tennis. (Open) Baseball.

Thursday, May 20th—(F.E.C.G.) Decathlon, 1st half (100 yds., R. A. Jump, R. H. Jump, Shot Put, etc. 440 yds.) (Open) Football; Tennis; Baseball; Basketball.

Friday, May 21st—(F.E.C.G.) Decathlon, 2nd half (220 yds., Hurdles, Discus, Pole Vault, Mile Run, Running Hop, Step and Jump). (Open) Preliminaries of the Open International Track and Field Sports; Swimming; Baseball; Tennis; Basketball; Football.

Saturday, May 22nd—(Open) Finals of the Open International Track and Field Sports; Swimming; Baseball; Tennis; Basketball; Football; also Modified Marathon and Bicycle Race.

Presentation of prizes, trophies, etc., will take place in the evening.

Monday, May 24th, 9 a.m. Second Annual Meeting of the Far Eastern Athletic Association.

Deeds of self-abnegation are, remarks a writer in the London *Nation*, are not rare in these times. I hear, for example, that Lord Mersey refused to take a fee for his invaluable work as chairman of the inquiry into the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*.

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"THE LAST JUDGMENT."

SPOHR'S ORATORIO AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The performance of Spohr's "Last Judgment" at St. John's Cathedral on the night of Good Friday was notably successful.

There was a large and representative congregation, which enjoyed to the very last item the solemnity as well as the freshness and effectiveness of the music. Spohr is a composer who has the priceless gift of imagination, extraordinary skill in part writing, a fine sense of colour, and, even more, of climax. Above all, his music has irresistible charm.

The most important of the whole work fell upon the chorus, and their performance was undoubtedly excellent. The attack was splendid, the soft parts equally good, and the climaxes were as near perfect as could be realised, and in every instance where the chorus had to come in they showed that they knew their work thoroughly.

Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, undoubtedly proved himself a most successful chorus-master, and the eminently satisfactory outcome of the extraordinary amount of hard work he had put in must have been very gratifying to him. We understand that there were only six rehearsals for the production, and bearing in mind also that on none of these occasions was the organ used, the work of the chorus is more emphasised.

One of the greatest successes among the soloists was certainly Miss Wilkes, a newcomer to the Colony. She is the fortunate possessor of a well-trained mezzo-soprano voice of exceptional quality and of adequate power. Her enunciation left little to be desired. Miss L. White, one of Hongkong's most accomplished singers of oratorio music, has seldom sung better, and her work calls for unqualified admiration. Perhaps the lady who showed that she possesses real power of lyric expression—more than the others—was Mrs. Goldsmith, who sang her share of the music with evident enthusiasm and much beauty of tone.

Mr. England excelled himself, and proved that he is as much at home in oratorio as on the concert or stage platform. Mr. George Lammert, who was suffering from a bad throat, sang exceptionally well in the circumstances, especially in the duet with Miss White, which was one of the most successful features of the evening. Dr. M. Lobb, in the solo "It is ended," and in the unaccompanied quartette with Miss White and Messrs. Tucker and Beavis, proved himself a most acceptable acquisition.

Mrs. Owen, Mrs. D. Bain, and Messrs. Austin, Muriel, Tucker and Beavis also did very well in the small parts allotted to them. Mr. Cawsey sang quite well, but he has been heard to sing much better, a certain throatiness in his tone being apparent. Altogether, the organist, chorus and soloists merit the highest praise for what was undoubtedly a markedly successful presentation of an oratorio that presents many difficulties, to chorus and soloists alike.

The soloists were:—Miss L. White, Mrs. D. Bain, Miss Wilkes, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Owen, Dr. M. Lobb, Mr. H. E. Muriel, Mr. F. Austin, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. C. W. Tucker, Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mr. W. B. Cawsey, and Mr. A. J. England.

The chorus was composed of the following:—Mrs. F. Austin, Mrs. W. L. Carter, Mrs. Charlton, Miss V. Cress, Mrs. E. Evans-Jones, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. M. H. Edwards, Mrs. D. Bain, Miss Goggin, Miss Hickie, Mrs. Young, Miss Wilkes, Miss Johns, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. G. E. Stewart, Miss R. Mow Fung, Mrs. McHutchon, Mrs. Kew, Miss A. Nell, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Haskett, Mrs. Owen, Miss Stephenson, Miss Stark, Miss L. White, Miss M. Loureiro, Mrs. Aitken, Miss Phoebe May, Mrs. Stubbings, Miss M. Cooper, Mrs. W. Lyle, Mrs. Goldsmith, Dr. M. Lobb, Hon. Mr. C. Severn, Rev. N. Pope, Messrs. T. Martin, A. Martin, May, Frost, Jennings, H. Wall, R. Wall, Parker, Truman, Clegg, Parks, Rynden, and McLeod, Messrs. C. W. Tucker, S. Paul, B. R. Hurl, G. May, W. R. Cawsey, F. Schuepel, R. Brown, G. P. Lammert, W. Winfield, A. B. Hearne, A. S. Kempthorne, A. Wynn, W. Davies, V. R. Stannard, M. A. Raiton, G. Grimble, G. Davis, N. Pullen, T. Hitt, W. Lyle, A. F. Ponsford, N. Clair, N. Croucher, C. E. H. Beavis, P. W. A. Wilkie, A. J. England, C. Macdonald, R. G. Southerton, A. Bryer, F. Austin, A. D. Keigwin, A. Boyd, F. A. Biden, A. H. Greenfield, T. A. Gladwell, W. H. Edmonds, G. H. Haskett, W. G. Hobbs, W. W. Dell, E. Bullock, C. C. Stark, A. L. Hanson, H. E. Muriel, and H. Sykes.

Valuable assistance was rendered Mr. Fuller at the rehearsals by Mr. George Grimble. The collection, which amounted to \$848 odd and was made up to \$700, was for the Prince of Wales Fund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAST WAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SHANGHAI, March 26th, 1915.
Sir,—The weary world after 2,000 years of wrong looks wistfully at Europe and says to itself, "Surely this will be the last war to curse our fair earth." Poets and prophets in every age have sung of the time when there shall be war no more. Some call it a beautiful dream, while others say it is a dream which will come true, although we cannot tell when. The on-going march of God's purpose is using the evil as well as the good to swing the earth along to its destined goal. "God's in His heaven, 'tis alright with the world."

It is often said that the Allies have gone into this war with a view to making it the last war of the ages, and many recruits have come forward to join the colours, because they cherish this faith that by so doing they are helping on the prayers of mankind. If asked how this is to be accomplished we are often told that it is by crushing militarism. If a further reason for hoping that this is the last war is needed, people say that a new form of government will be devised of an international character which will prevent war, but before such a scheme can be inaugurated militarism must first be crushed. Now we may be accused of pessimism, but there is no use cherishing false hopes.

Granted that the Allies have destroyed the German navy and compelled Germany to limit her army, her people will still be a potential army of well-trained and well-seasoned troops, and at any moment she may secure the help of some nation which has not been crushed and bound. You cannot permanently enslave a voracious people of sixty million souls. There is nothing to prevent her recovering from the blow and renewing the attempt to secure the hegemony of the world.

To end war by war you must destroy personality which is indestructible. There is no power on earth to take from a nation its power of choice, especially in matters which it believes are vital to its own life. You may kill and put the foot of Europe on the neck of Germany, her spirit remains unchanged. We cannot war with carnal weapons against the unseen powers. The fact is that at present in the world there are only two spirits, between which there is no truce, God (Love) and Mammon (Might). It is ridiculous to think that force can bring about the kingdom of eternal peace.

But say some, "A scrap of paper is to be devised which will in effect end war." This means that this scrap of paper will be signed by all the really important nations in the world; if even one powerful nation is out there may still be war. Furthermore, change of government in any one of the signatories may lead to a repudiation in certain circumstances, and again there would be war. Besides, in all the international schemes so far proposed there must be an international police to keep the world in order. That is to say, an agreement to end war must itself use war to preserve peace, which is a contradiction in terms. Every nation uses force in time of peace, yet this does not abolish crime. How then can it abolish war, the crime of crimes?

In fine, the causes of war can never be abolished either by war or by treaties. The overcrowding of the earth, the overflow of peoples, the fight for markets, all these things will continue after the present war is over, and therefore, humanly speaking, war will continue as long as men possess the power of choosing good or evil. Are we then without hope? Assuredly not. As soon as love obtains its rightful place, then, and not till then, will war cease. "The conquest of the war spirit must be a spiritual triumph. A Europe without war must be a Europe in which each nation shall desire for all the other nations full liberty to express their genius and to exercise their vitality. It must be a Europe in which each nation will bend itself to reconciliation with all the others in a concert of life. Manifestly this transformation must be the happy experience not of one nation, but of all the great Powers—a consummation possible only to God. Not by coercion, but by the power of love. Not by God without man, but by God within man."

D. MCGILLIVRAY.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The following are the Company's figures for week ending March 27th:—
Receipts \$9,776
Decrease as compared with corresponding week last year \$1,487
Aggregate to date:—
No. of weeks 13
Total \$141,903
Decrease to date \$6,977

WAR AND DRINK.

BISHOP OF VICTORIA ON HONGKONG CLUB'S ACCOUNTS.

In the course of his sermon at the morning service at the Cathedral yesterday, the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) basing his remarks on the exhortation contained in Romans vi. 4, to "walk in newness of life," said the war had caused great searchings of heart to European nations. The selfishness and shirking of responsibility of the past had been brought to light; and notably the national sin of intemperance. Now that the evil was affecting the production of munitions of war great attention was being drawn to it, and it behoved all earnest members of the Church to co-operate with His Majesty the King, Lord Kitchener and those in authority who were recommending special sacrifices in order to check all the tendencies to intemperance. They in Hongkong must also bear their share. In this part of the British Empire we were living in the midst of a very intelligent race of people who watched our conduct, and they took much more notice of the conduct of the Christians who dwelt among them than they really did of the missionaries. The Bishop then said that in this connection he would like to refer to the statement of accounts of the Hongkong Club, which showed that the revenue from the sales of wine during the past year totalled \$89,000, and the membership was less than 500. Dr. Lander added that of this amount \$22,000 represented receipts from dining-room wine, the remainder being taken from the bar, the billiard and card rooms, the bowling alley and so on. In his opinion these were unnecessary drinks, and therefore there was more reason why they should endeavour to bring their influence to work and to remedy this evident source of weakness. He referred to the Hongkong Club because it was a fair criterion of the attitude of British residents in regard to the question in the Colony.

The Bishop, in a further elucidation of his text said that in his judgment the writings of the philosophers were too pessimistic, and present day novels were also too pessimistic. Previously, all "lived happy ever afterwards," but now they found that the terminations to a happy story were full of pessimism. If they were all true Christians there would be absolutely no need for all this pessimism. They were sometimes told that people were disgusted with religion because people got up and talked in a namby-pamby manner. If that was so, there was all the more reason why sensible people should show their colours and show what religion really was.

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN BY CHINESE.

"It is not surprising that China should resort to her only weapon, the boycott, when the Japanese negotiations at Peking are assuming momentous proportions and the mobilisation of Japanese troops is talked about."

This was the opening remark by Mr. Jujiro Sakata, Chief of the Commerce Bureau in the Foreign Office, in an interview he gave a few days ago to a representative of the Press. Prefacing his comments with the assurance that, up to that moment, he had no official report of a run on the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, he went on as follows:—

Whenever there is serious trouble with foreigners, the Chinese make it a rule to appeal to the arbitrament of a boycott, as in the case of the *Tatsu Maru* affair. At that time, Japanese steamers were boycotted at Canton, and this time nothing of the kind has been reported from Shanghai so far, though Nanjing and Canton are understood to be agitating for retaliation. It is also reported from America that the Chinese in San Francisco have ceased to patronise Japanese goods, amusements, restaurants and barber shops, so thirty-two Japanese establishments in China-town have stopped their business.

From this arose the rumour that something similar was being done in Canada and other parts of the United States against the Japanese shipping to China. The Japanese Consul at Vancouver, therefore, wired an inquiry to his colleague at Hongkong and received the answer that the rumour was unfounded.

But a run on a Japanese bank is really serious, if the report is true, because it is beyond doubt an act of hostility where no loss of credit is incurred by the bank. In such an event, the Government would be obliged to request the Peking authorities to suppress the unfriendly action. With regard to the boycotting of goods and shipping, it would be to the mutual interest of both parties to soothe the ruffled feelings by the joint effort of Government and private corporations.

China at present cannot import much from other countries than Japan, while her carrying trade must also largely depend upon the N.Y.K. and other merchant ships. Should a boycott be prolonged, the loss of over \$4,000,000 worth a year of cotton goods would be entailed, as these are among the life necessities of the Chinese, their own sufferings could be well imagined. Therefore it can be safely predicted that the present retaliation will not last long.—*Japan Times*.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, 24th March.
THE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is becoming evident that China is not as pliant in the hands of the Japanese representation as many were inclined to believe, and recent events indicate that the Chinese representatives are determined to oppose any concessions involving loss of sovereignty. For instance, Japan is insistent upon securing the right of Japanese to own and farm land in Manchuria, a right or privilege which China is prepared to acknowledge provided the Japanese farmers come under Chinese jurisdiction. There we have the crux of the whole question as affecting Manchuria. Japan wants to extend the principle of extra-territoriality, and for that reason prefers the right to farm to the privilege of residence in free ports to be opened by China. Another interesting point is that China is endeavouring to separate the question concerning Mongolia and Manchuria, but Japan, for obvious reasons, wishes to have them together, as the Manchurian precedents are not without value.

Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister, was badly shaken as the result of his accident while out riding and he is not likely to be able to move about for some little time yet. Mr. Ohta represented His Excellency at Saturday's conference, but it seems an extraordinary concession on the part of China that her representatives should consent to attend the next conference, at the Japanese Legation.

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT.

I have been informed of a city wall incident which has induced considerable local comment. It is stated that an Englishman and a lady, while walking on the wall after dinner the other evening, were stopped at the Hatamen Gate by the German guards and conducted into the German Kasino, where they were detained for about fifteen minutes and then allowed to proceed. As the wall is free to all the foreign community, this interference on the part of the German Legation Guard is resented, and doubtless we shall have other British subjects making tests in this direction.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Peking detachment of the North China British Volunteers had its first parade in uniform on Saturday, and the effect has been to stimulate enthusiasm, if it were needed, in the work of the Company. The inspection by Major Nathan is to take place on Friday morning, and the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, will be present.

PEKING RACES.

Peking is not to be without its race meeting after all, that is, provided sufficient names are forthcoming, as is practically certain. If our motto is not business as usual, we can claim that it is pleasure as usual. The first gymkhana is to take place on April 10th.

CHINESE EXCITEMENT.

The movement of Japanese troops in China has had the effect of exciting the Chinese here, and all kinds of wild suggestions are heard. Some perfervid patriots have said that it would be a glorious thing if Japan were to take possession of China, if every man in China were to kill his family and then take his own life. A people in this temper may be led into unfortunate incidents.

There is no doubt, in spite of denials from the bank, that the Chinese here as well as foreigners are withdrawing their deposits from the Yokohama Specie Bank. Evidence of this is furnished by the numbers who are daily seen waiting for the bank to open its door after the tiffin interval. Chinese are refusing to accept notes of the bank.

NEW KWANGTUNG RAILWAY.

A group of business men of Canton have conceived the idea of laying down a short line, about ten miles in length, to bring a very populous district outside Canton in closer touch with the capital, hence with Hongkong, by means of the Kowloon-Canton line, says the Canton correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News*. At present, as far as we know, nothing further has been done than to survey the country and raise funds for constructing. But advice has been sent on to Peking, endorsed by the local officials, and from these there appears every probability that this work will be undertaken in the near future. It is certainly a step in the right direction.

As far as the promoters can at present estimate, the cost of the line, with rolling stock, will be about \$200,000. The project provides for a narrow gauge line, about three and a half feet wide, English measurement. The large villages through which the proposed line will pass are numerous, and some of them important. Lately some attempt has been made to join up some of these villages with Canton by means of rickshaws. This has given pedestrians a lift, and they appreciate this advantage; but after all, this is a small step, and benefits only the few wealthy travellers. It does nothing towards getting the produce of these rich fields nearer to Canton, and so making it easier to feed the people.

Those who have surveyed the district say that there are no difficulties for the country is quite level, and there are no waters of any importance to necessitate bridges.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850.) (TELEPHONE 1741.)

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.
DECK AND ENGINE STORES.

PAINTS, OILS, CANVAS, SAIL CLOTH, Etc.

SHIPS' UPHOLSTERERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAXTER & Co.'s (DUNDEE) CANVAS.
GOUROCK ROPE WORK Co.'s (PORT GLASGOW) CANVAS.
CHAS. PRICE & Co.'s (LONDON) ENGINE OIL.
THE VALVOLINE OIL Co.
VALENTINE'S VALSPAR VARNISH.

THE "STAR" FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

PROTECTION IS BEST OBTAINED BY EMPLOYING UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES.

AS THE CHEMICAL USED IS NOT A LIQUID
BUT A DRY POWDER, THERE IS
NO DAMAGE TO FURNITURE
OR OTHER ARTICLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[22]

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS,
WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY, WILL PRESENT THE LATEST AND
GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES

SATURDAY, 10th APRIL:

The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, LONDON.
"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 12th APRIL:

The Charming Comedy,

"MRS. DOT."

TUESDAY, 13th APRIL:

Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, LONDON,

"DIPLOMACY."

WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL:

The World-Famous Farical Comedy,

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

THURSDAY, 15th APRIL:

The Crackman Drama,

"RAFFLES."

FRIDAY, 16th APRIL:

The Delightful Play,

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

SATURDAY, 17th APRIL:

The Screaming Farical Comedy,

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

PRICES \$3, \$2 and \$1.
Commencing at 9.15 Sharp. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [459]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 6th, 7th AND 8th APRIL, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY
AT 2.30 P.M., AT THE OLD POST OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

COMPRISING:—

BLUE AND WHITE VASES, JARS, BOWLS AND PLATES, 5-COLOURED VASES,
JARS, BOWLS AND PLATES FROM THE TOWKONG TO MING PERIODS,
5-COLOURED SCREENS (KANGHI), SUNG BOWLS, BLACK AND GOLD VASES
(KANGHI), POWDER BLUE and Gold VASE and PLATES (KANGHI).

AND
FINE SOFT PASTE BLUE and WHITE DISH (MING).
FINE SOFT PASTE PENHOLDER (KIENLUNG).
FINE FLAMBE WATER WELL (SUNG).
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED BEAKER VASE (KANGHI).
VERY FINE SGOOHOW-LACQUER BOXES (KIENLUNG).
BRONZE INCENSE BURNER (CHOW).
1 PAIR FAMILLE ROSE JARS (YUNGCHING).

Also
CRYSTAL, AGATE and PORCELAIN SNUFF BOTTLES, KIENLUNG
POWDER AND SEAL BOXES, Etc. Etc.
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 31st March.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1915. [449]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No Claims received after that date can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Care of LESTER & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [474]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

NINTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

PATRONS.

His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,
H.E. Major-General H. KELLY, C.B.,
C.M.G., His Lordship Bishop D. POZZONI,
Commodore R. H. ANSTON, R.N., The
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The COMMITTEE have much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their Sports at the Race Course (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) TO-DAY (EASTER MONDAY), 5th April, 1915, commencing at 1.30 P.M.

There will be Two Open Events:—
HALF MILE FLAT RACE open to European Sailors, Soldiers and Police, Free. 220 yards Championship, open to all *Bona Fide* Amateurs in the Colony under the rules of the A.A.A. \$ 1.00.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play during the afternoon.

By courtesy of the Management there will be Special Tram Cars.

J. O. REMEDIOS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [471]

IN AID OF
THE BELGIAN WAR RELIEF
FUND.AN
ORGAN RECITAL

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), APRIL 6TH,
AT 9.15 P.M.

AT
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
KOWLOON.

By Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE.
Assisted by Miss CAMILLE CASTRO and
Messrs. CAWSEY, MURIEL, GONZALES
and the Choir of the Church.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr.
ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG and
Mr. JOHN HENRY BISTER to Sign our
Firm per Procuration until further Notice.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [461]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of a 1 SEASON TICKETS available for the M. 1st day, next, the res. tive Prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen	...	\$36.00
Ladies	...	\$18.00
Children	...	\$12.00

and that the Price of Season's Punch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20.
Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested in
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [393]

KOMOR & KOMOR

ART UNION EXHIBITION OF

WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Painted by—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI,
OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA,
etc., etc.

ALL PICTURES WARRANTED
TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$3.00 per Share declared at Today's Annual General Meeting will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, 1st April, 1915, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Town Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings. By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [463]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 1st April, and SATURDAY, 10th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [443]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 12th April, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6,013 for TWENTY (20) SHARES numbered 58162/81, in the above Company standing in the name of Mr. L. L. MORTON, having been Reported LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is produced within one month from date hereof, it will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [417]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 24103411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 13739/12748 and 35858/26839 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARSLAKE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates are produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued, and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Club will be held at the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1915, at 6.15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
"The Article 22 of the Articles of Association be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:—

"22. (a) The subscription for an Absent Member shall be Seven dollars 'per annum payable in advance' on the 1st January in each year. (b) An Absent Member shall, in addition, pay at the rate of 'Seven dollars per month' for 'every month or part of a month' 'he is present in Hongkong' 'provided he makes use of the Club for more than one week in 'any month'. (c) Any member shall be entitled on payment of Twenty-five dollars to be relieved from all further 'liability at all times thereafter' 'for the payment of the subscription' 'unless otherwise due from him as 'an Absent Member (save as 'provided by sub-clause b)'. Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Dated the 22nd March, 1915. [422]

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [423]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR ROOMS, FRANK, 4 or 6 months, Rent \$125.00. Address—
"BUNGALOW"
Case of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [441]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon. Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

Nº 2, "BOSS TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon. No. 6, TORRES BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East. Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [308]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

Nº 1, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up. Apply—
H. A. FOLLOK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARKER,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

Nº 189, MAGAZINE GAP, "KENNELS." No. 169, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARFORD." Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court. 1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT." 21, WONG-NEE-CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
GODOWN, No. 2, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms, 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor Queen's Road Central. "WEST WARD," Bonham Road. "EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915. "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms) in BEACONSFIELD on a three-monthly tenancy, ELGIN TERRACE, No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915. "HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. "ELLANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished. No. 2, DES VCEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street. No. 69, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—
LINDSAY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [42]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
EVERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 80 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

THORNE'S

No. 4.

OLD VAT

SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VCEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 5TH, 1915.

DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

This is the first great war waged by the British democracy, and there were many speculations at the outset as to how they would rise to the occasion. Since that time the attitude of the masses has not appeared to justify the hopes that have been reposed in them. Although there have been many notable exceptions in manufacturing and industrial centres, the impression prevails that the working-classes, as a whole, have not responded as they should have done to the call to arms, and that it is chiefly to the arms of duty and patriotism of the upper and middle classes that we owe the force that is now taking the field. But, even if it be true that the labouring classes have not contributed to our new armies in proportion to their numbers, are we justified in holding them entirely to blame? This, it must be remembered, is being conducted in a way that is contrary to all precedent. The silence and secrecy in which everything is shrouded may be and no doubt is, in large measure, essential to the success of our arms—at least, we like to think so; but it is the reverse of stimulating. In former days recruits used to be obtained in rural districts by sending companies of soldiers on the march with bands playing and colours flying, and, until men hear the call of duty speaking from within, some such aid to enlistment is essential if they are to furnish their fair quota. If anybody questions this let him look at the wonderful success of the Salvation Army and ask himself whether it can all be attributed to abstract ethics. It is, surely, a little unreasonable to expect men of sluggish imaginations to gain much inspiration from the dry bones of official reports. As Sir W. P. BYLES said in the House of Commons recently, "If we had now a Russell in Flanders, or a Forbes in Poland, I believe that England would be ablaze with national zeal and patriotic fervour." Mr. BONAR LAW, also, while admitting to the full that we should

guard against giving away secrets, added that, in democratic countries which were engaged in protracted warfare, one of the means of real assistance was the feeling of the people towards it. Now, there can be no doubt that the nation recognises that the war was forced upon us and that, at all costs, we must bear our full share of the task of carrying it to a triumphant conclusion. But it is doubtful if the magnitude of the struggle is anything like fully realised. "The truth is," says a well-informed correspondent, "that life goes on in England to-day very much as though we were not at war. People—I mean the majority of folk going about their daily business—cannot realise that we are at death-grips with our enemy. The land has not been ravaged as in Belgium and France, and we have not even seen the face of an invader. Accordingly, there is a tendency to revert to domestic disputes and class divisions, as in days of peace. The silence imposed by the Press Censor also contributes to blur the vividness of the tragic picture across the water, and the papers, in the absence of really important news, which they know of but cannot publish, throw up other matters under bold headings and create not deliberately, but for the reason stated—a wrong atmosphere. I imagine that brief telegrams such as you receive most often are very misleading because they give a false perspective. The strike on the Clyde, for example, might reasonably lead people abroad to think that the working classes were becoming indifferent to the outcome of the war. Labour, however, is still solid on that point, and nothing will satisfy the workers except the absolute overthrow of Prussian militarism. Some of the Labour leaders themselves are officers in KITCHENER'S Army. It is, in fact, a pity that the world is told that a strike is on, for it is due entirely to local and domestic causes." Our readers will receive this assurance with satisfaction, because, in the absence of explanation, the conduct of the artisan classes—especially of those engaged in producing munitions of war—has appeared to indicate callous indifference to the nation's welfare and a selfish desire to exploit to their own advantage the present parlous situation.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. F. Meade has been appointed a second class Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. William H. Hornibrook, the new American Minister to Siam, is expected to leave the United States for his post shortly.

H. E. the Governor has selected a site known as Tai Shek Ku, situated in Kowloon, to be used as a burial ground for the Chinese.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Forces at the Front now amounts to \$4,344.07, of which \$462.70 is unexpended.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that "The regulations of Hongkong, 1914," will be in force in the Colony from and after the 13th inst.

A census taken on March 6th showed that 505 Germans, comprising 104 males, 163 females and 238 children, were still living in Tsingtau.

The latest statement to hand of donations received by the Shanghai branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas shows the following totals: £183; Tls. 45,070 and \$41,013.

During the Easter vacation the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from the 2nd April, 1915, to 5th April 1915, (both days inclusive), except on General Holidays, when the Offices will be entirely closed.

The theft of a coat, and the fact that the theft was noticed, led to an exciting chase over the roofs of house in Elgin Street on Friday night. At the Magistrate's on Saturday the thief was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

A notice appears in the *Gazette* giving new directions to mariners when approaching certain parts of the United Kingdom, or any of the ports of the localities of the British Empire. A number of new regulations have been made in regard to the China Sea.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that all letters intended for British prisoners of war in Germany should be forwarded to the Deputy Chief Censor (Hostile Countries), Salisbury House, London, E.C., who will censor them and transmit them to their destination. They should not be sent to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

This afternoon the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, assisted by the Corinthian Y.C., will hold a regatta in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. The Lusitano Club sports will also take place at Happy Valley this afternoon.

The *Gazette* contains a long list of articles which are prohibited, under The Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1914, to all destinations for a period of one year. Also, of goods prohibited to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, for the same period.

At the Magistrate's on Saturday, a Chinese employed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was charged with the theft of brass to the value of \$8.20. It was stated, on behalf of the bank, that a misunderstanding had occurred with regard to the directions given to the man, and the request was made that the charge should be withdrawn. Defendant, who has been employed at the bank for 44 years, was accordingly discharged.

The following places have been established as crematoria, the opening of which has been authorised in writing by the Sanitary Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council:—The Japanese Crematorium at So Kuo Po; the Sikh Burning Ground behind the Sikh Temple; the cremation ground for Indian Troops at Kowloon shown on a plan coloured red and blue deposited in the office of and signed by the Director of Public Works.

It is notified that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a resolution will be moved as follows:—"Resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates at the under-mentioned places be altered from the 1st July, 1915, as follows:—Sai Wan Ho from 10½ to 12½; Shaikwan East from 10½ to 12½; Shaikwan West from 10½ to 12½; Tsing Shui Ma Tau from 10½ to 12½; Po Kau Wat from 10½ to 12½.

The *Gazette* announces that the British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China, Ltd., and the Shanghai Wah Hsing Fire Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., have been struck off the register. Also, that and at the expiration of three months, unless cause be shown to the contrary, Keble & Co., Ltd., will be struck off the register and dissolved. Another notification by H.E. the Governor states:—"Whereas I have reasonable cause to believe that the China Pharmaceutical Supply Co., Ltd., is keeping in a place where it transacts business outside the Colony a register of members without having a valid licence under the Companies Ordinance, 1911, now therefore I hereby give notice, under section 36 of the said Ordinance, that at the expiration of two months from the date hereof the name of the said company will, unless cause to the contrary be shown, be struck off the Register and the said company will be dissolved."

ALLIED FORCES TOBACCO
FUND.

CONCERT AT THE THEATRE
ROYAL.

There was a fairly numerous audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, when a concert, organised by Mr. F. E. Hall, was given with the object of securing funds for the purchase of tobacco and cigarettes for the Allied Forces. Among those present were Captain R. O. Hutchinson (A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor), the Chief Justice and Lady Rees Davies, Colonel Darling, R.E., and Colonel and Mrs. O'Hara. Mr. H. Relph was responsible for the arrangement of the programme, and he had secured the services of such well-known artists as Professors Danenberg and Gonzales, Messrs. A. J. Englund and W. B. Cawsey, Mrs. Goodman, and the Kowloon Male Voice Quartette (Messrs. A. Gray, J. Smith, W. Brown, and J. Allen), while he himself contributed some excellent impersonations.

While the programme was strong in vocal and instrumental items, it might well have contained more of the humorous element. True, the one-act sketch, "Packing Up," was both laughable and lively, but it was presented at the conclusion of the other numbers in the programme, when it might with advantage, we think, have been given much earlier in the evening. As it was, not a few left before this was performed.

The *caste* in the sketch, which was undoubtedly a great success, was as follows:—Mr. Clugwater (a youngish married man), Mr. H. Relph; Mrs. Clugwater (his wife), Mrs. F. H. Williams; luggage man, Mr. F. Williams.

Mention might well be made of the effective manner in which the stage was set out. The furniture was lent by Messrs. Komor & Komor, and the piano by Messrs. Robinson & Co. Professor Gonzales' orchestra rendered a couple of excellent overtures. The accompanists were Mr. George Grinble and Mrs. J. B. Suiter.

THE WAR.

DESPAIRING AUSTRIANS.

HOPELESS POSITION IN CARPATHIANS.

ALLIES' COMING OFFENSIVE.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF POWER TO GET THROUGH.

SUBMARINE PIRATE PRISONERS.

SIR E. GREY'S ANSWER TO GERMAN ENQUIRY.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

GERMAN LINE WEAKENING.

WHAT THE OPERATIONS IN CHAMPAGNE REVEALED.

LONDON, April 2nd.
11.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau has issued an article by a British Observer with the French forces describing the effects of the French offensive in northern Champagne.

The writer says that as the result of thirty-one days' constant pressure, the enemy has lost a fortified area which he has been holding and continually strengthening for five months. His reserves, also, have been used up in a remarkable manner.

At the beginning of the operations there were eighteen regiments at that part of the line, and at the conclusion thirty-three have been identified. The additional fifteen had been withdrawn from many parts of the German line, indicating that the enemy has no central reserves available in case of emergency.

The German economy of artillery ammunition clearly showed a shortage in supplies. On many days they made no effort to keep down the fire of the French guns, although this meant heavier losses in their trenches.

Two valuable lessons have been learned from these operations. The first is that the German front can be pierced. There were moments both at Champagne and Neuve Chapelle when the way was open and when nothing more formidable than a weak resistance by sorely tried troops faced the attackers, and it does not follow that because the hole was closed before advantage was taken of it that this will be the case every time. Consciousness of power to get through had been most valuable to the morale of the Allied forces.

A second lesson is that a serious attack at one point affects the enemy's plans and fighting power at every other point. The attack at Neuve Chapelle ruined the enemy's chances of a big success at Saint Eloi, and the French attacks at Perthes helped the British attack at Neuve Chapelle, and both of these assisted the Russians to withstand the German offensive in the East. This should be remembered when the casualty lists evoke the question: "Was it worth it?"

The Observer eulogises the condition and spirit of the French troops, and the arrangements to keep every unit up to full strength.

"STOPPED DEAD."

LONDON, April 3rd.
2.35 a.m.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—A German attack near Lessigny was stopped dead by our fire directly the Germans left the trenches.

Two German attacks were also repulsed in the Burnhaupt district, in Upper Alsace.

MINE WARFARE CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 3rd.
4.20 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* says: The mine warfare continues to our marked advantage.

The prisoners taken at Bois-le-Prete recently number two hundred, including six officers.

An aeroplane was brought down which had been bombing Rheims. The machine caught fire when alighting, but the aviators were unhurt. They were made prisoners.

ALL QUIET.

LONDON, April 4th.
4.00 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says there is nothing to report.

THE EMPIRE OF THE AIR.
GERMAN FAILURES AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GERMAN AVIATION RECEIVING HARD BLOWS.

LONDON, April 3rd.
1.50 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states that nothing of importance happened along the whole front.

A German aeroplane, brought down at East Soissons, is the third captured within twenty-four hours.

The French Flying Squadron dropped 33 bombs on the aviation sheds at Vigneulles station in the Woëvre district, hitting them squarely. The aeroplanes received a violent cannonade at close quarters, and their wings were torn, but they returned safely.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRESH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS
DRIVEN BACK WITH
HEAVY LOSSES.LONDON, April 3rd.
12.10 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that along the Niemen front the Russians continue the offensive, repulsing the Germans with heavy losses.

The offensive in the Carpathians centring around Uzsook also continues successfully. After escalating ice-covered escarpments in the face of heavy fire, the Russians carried, at the point of the bayonet, an important series of heights on the Polish range.

The Austrian counter-attacks with newly-formed forces to the west of Metelaboraz railway were repulsed with severe punishment.

The Russian captures in the Carpathians yesterday were 2,300 men and five mitrailleuses.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states:—The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues to develop, particularly in the direction of Uzsook, the Russians successfully capturing a further 7,000 prisoners and machine-guns, and ammunition, despite stubborn Austrian counter-attacks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS' HOPELESS
PLIGHT.
PREPARING THE PUBLIC FOR
FRESH DISASTERS.LONDON, April 4th.
7.00 a.m.

A message from Venice says that telegrams received from the front, published in the Austrian papers, though carefully worded and strictly censored, convey the impression that the situation in the Carpathians is desperate. They dwell almost hopelessly on the strength of the Russians and their enormous reserves.

Thus the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):—"Constantly increasing forces of Russians are making superhuman efforts against our Centre along a front of 70 kilometres. A violent battle has been raging for several days. The Russian forces show no sign of diminution in this constantly alternating struggle; they seem to possess endless reserves."

It is believed that the Censorship is now allowing such messages with a view to preparing the public for fresh disasters.

Meanwhile the Germans are sending large reinforcements to Hungary. The services on the main railways have been suspended for the last three days to facilitate the conveyance of the troops.

"COMPELLED TO RETREAT
SOMEWHAT."AMSTERDAM, April 4th.
7.00 a.m.

An Austrian *communiqué* says:—"It has been ascertained that all the Russian forces from Przemyśl are now along the Carpathians front. Russian reinforcements have compelled the Austrians in the Gisona and Berechynogor districts of Galicia to retreat somewhat."

TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

PETROGRAD, April 4th.
7.00 a.m.

The composition of the Austrian forces in the Carpathians betrays the greatest confusion. In an engagement along a front of only three miles prisoners were captured belonging to fourteen regiments from completely different divisions.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

END OF THE "MEDJIDIEH."

STRIKES A MINE OFF RUSSIAN
COAST.

LONDON, April 4th.

A telegram from Sebastopol says that the Turkish cruiser *Medjidieh* last night, near the Russian coast, struck a mine and sank.

[The *Medjidieh* was one of the modern warships in the Turkish Navy. She was a light cruiser of 3,432 tons displacement, carrying two 8-inch and eight 4.7-inch guns, with a speed of 32 knots and a complement of 300.]

BRITISH CRUISER BOMBARDS
TURKISH PORTS.

AMSTERDAM, April 4th.

A Turkish *communiqué* says that a British cruiser on the 31st ult. bombarded Mowilah and Hedjaz.

BOMBARDMENT OF
ZEEBRUGGE.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 2nd.

From Amsterdam it is reported that, according to the *Haudesblad*, British warships on Wednesday night heavily bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining German aviation camp.

Several explosions were heard and the German batteries replied. British airmen reconnoitred the coast next morning to ascertain the results of the bombardment.

DRAWING THE CORD
TIGHTER.A WEEK'S SEIZURES IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, April 2nd.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Toulon, the Allied cruisers have seized on board various ships during the past week over two thousand five hundred postal packets of German origin. Five steamers, also, have been taken to port in order to discharge goods of German origin or destination.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES
BOMBARDMENT.

A GERMAN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A German officer writes to the *Cologne Gazette* describing the general attack made by the Allies on the Dardanelles. He says the shells caused a tremendous fire at Chanikaleh (one of the forts on the North side of the Narrows). His own party at Fort Hamidieh (also on the Narrows) had four killed and fourteen wounded. He declares: "Our battery had a bad appearance in the evening when fire ceased. Good Heavens, what holes there were! Our guns also were damaged, but by working all night the guns were repaired, except one which was completely destroyed. Our camp, however, is a desolate heap of debris." The officer received a medal for bravery and the honour was conferred on twenty-two other Germans.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN THE
BOSPHORUS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A message from Petrograd states that during the bombardment of the outer forts of the Bosphorus, the warships approached within fifty cable lengths, having previously swept for mines without result.

DUTCH STEAMER DESTROYED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Dutch steamer *Scheldend* has been blown up in the North Sea. The crew have been taken to Hull. Six of them were injured, and one was drowned.

STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Middlesbrough steamer *Lockwood* was torpedoed off Start Point last night. Eight of the crew were saved by a fishing smack.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER
DAMAGED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A Copenhagen despatch says that the Norwegian steamer *Lofstadalen* was considerably damaged by the German bombardment of Libau on March 25th, and that the Captain was killed.

AMERICAN STEAMER
FOUNDERS IN NORTH SEA.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A private telegram received in Amsterdam from Bremen states that the American steamer *Green Briar* has foundered in the North Sea. The crew has landed on the coast of Schleswig.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRAWLER
TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A Paris message announces that a Newfoundland trawler was torpedoed off Havre. The crew was saved.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?
NEW YORK PRESS DENOUNCES
GERMAN PIRACY.LONDON, April 3rd.
2.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in New York says that several newspapers, headed by the *New York Herald*, recall the American Note threatening to hold Germany to strict accountability if the lives of any citizens of the United States should be lost as a result of the "blockade" by Germany of the British Isles, and ask what the United States is going to do in the case of the American passenger named Thrasher, who lost his life in the sinking of the *Paluba*.

The New York Press compares the German submarines to wild beasts in hunting only defenceless non-combatants, and declares that the German Navy has gone stark mad.

GENERAL JOFFE AND THE
BELGIANS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A Paris message states that General Joffre visited the Belgian headquarters. He was received by King Albert, and he decorated a number of Belgian officers. The visit deeply impressed the Belgian troops, who gave the Commander-in-Chief a continuous ovation.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS AND
THE WAR.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The King, replying to a message of loyalty from the Conference of the National Union of Journalists, congratulates the Union on the large contingent it has given to the Imperial Forces, and adds: "The absolute unity of the Empire in a resolute and vigorous prosecution of the war confirms my unswerving belief in victory for the Allies."

The Conference also sent a message of greeting to the Allied nations expressing the hope that the alliance in arms will be succeeded by a concert of nations for the future peace and good government of the world.

The message refers in appreciative terms to the co-operation of Japan in the task of freeing the seas and nations of the Far East from the peril of alien aggression, and trusts that the friendship of the two island races may long endure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE TO
GERMANY.
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS
AND RESCUE OF THE
PERISHING.LONDON, April 2nd.
9.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the American Embassy, on behalf of Germany, has transmitted to Sir Edward Grey a communication from Germany inquiring if submarine prisoners are treated worse than other prisoners, and threatening that, if so, a British officer prisoner will receive corresponding harsher treatment for each submarine prisoner.

Sir Edward Grey replied that submarine prisoners are placed in the naval detention barracks in view of the necessity for segregation from other prisoners. They are treated with humanity, subjected to no forced labour, allowed exercise, provided with German books, and are better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank; but submarine crews who have been engaged in wantonly killing non-combatants and sinking neutral vessels cannot be regarded as honourable opponents, but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, have committed acts against the laws of nations and humanity.

Sir Edward Grey concludes that more than a thousand German naval men have been rescued, sometimes in face of danger and sometimes to the prejudice of naval operations. No case, however, has occurred of Germans rescuing a single British naval man.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE
WALL.SIGNIFICANT ACTION BY THE
GERMANS.LONDON, April 2nd.
3.30 p.m.

The Germans are expelling civilians of non-military age in occupied French territory, presumably in order to save the expense of feeding them. Thousands are arriving at Nancy and other towns in the utmost distress.

The Germans, also, are smashing the sluices to the east of the Yser in order to increase the flooded area and thus protect the right flank and release thousands of troops for service elsewhere.

GERMAN INTRIGUE
FRUSTRATED.POLITICAL MISSION TURNED
BACK BY ITALY.LONDON, April 2nd.
4.25 p.m.

A message from Rome says that the *Tribuna* reports that the question of the German mission which arrived at Massowah with many cases of Maria Theresa dollars and asked permission to proceed to Adisaba is now closed.

The Government of Erythra objected to the mission's proposed journey on the ground that the mission was composed of officers going to the frontier of British Ethiopia for political purposes in connection with the war.

The mission persistently asked permission to continue its journey or, at least, to be allowed to communicate with the German representative at Adisaba, but as the refusal of the Italian Government was absolutely definite, the mission finally abandoned its plans and left for Asmara on March 26th to return to Germany.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

SUFFICIENT BREAD AND
POTATOES.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A circular issued by the German Minister of Agriculture states that the stocks of grain available are so well regulated that there will be a good supply of bread until next harvest, and it will be the same with potatoes if the supply is husbanded.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS FOR
PEACE.REPORTED OVERTURES TO
RUSSIA.LONDON, April 2nd.
4.25 p.m.

The *Russkoe Slovo*, of Petrograd, says that the Austrian Government has secretly approached Russia with a view to concluding a separate peace.

HANGING FOR ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

An official Petrograd despatch states that Lieutenant Colonel Miasoyedoff, interpreter to the staff of the 10th Army, has been court-martialled for espionage and has been sentenced to be hanged. Other persons not belonging to the Army have been arrested.

BULGARIAN IRREGULARS.

ATTACK ON SERBIAN
BLOCKHOUSE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A message from Nish states that Bulgarian irregulars numbering over a regiment attacked a Serbian blockhouse at Valendovo and compelled the Serbian Guards to retire. A Serbian regiment arrived and scattered the Bulgarians, who left 80 dead. The Serbians had 60 killed and many wounded. The Bulgarians took two old guns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE AND BULGARIA.
WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF THE
NEGOTIATIONS?

LONDON, April 3rd.

Reuter's representative at Athens says that correspondence has taken place between the Premier and M. Venizelos, the ex-Premier, in which the former reiterates the assertion that M. Venizelos was prepared to cede Greek territory to Bulgaria, and says that the compensations contemplated by M. Venizelos were designed to secure the abandonment of Bulgarian neutrality but not to remove the Bulgarian peril. The Premier adds that the Government favoured the idea of compensations, but rejected that of territorial concessions.

M. Venizelos denies the proposed cession of Greek territory, and says he is energetically opposed to Bulgarian claims. At the outbreak of war, territorial concessions were suggested by the King, who proposed a small cession of territory in Macedonia in return for Bulgaria ceding territory on the north Greek frontier and abandoning neutrality, conditionally on Greece obtaining a large territory in Asia Minor as a result of the war.

CHINA AND JAPAN.
COUNT OKUMA ON THE
SITUATION.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo has had an interview with Count Okuma, the Prime Minister of Japan.

The Premier stated that the negotiations between China and Japan were progressing towards an early and satisfactory conclusion. The Japanese proposals, he said, were in complete accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Agreements with other Powers. Count Okuma emphasised that deliberate attempts had been made by Germany to misrepresent Japan's attitude. Japan was only asking in Shantung for what China had already granted to Germany.

MARTIAL LAW IN COCHIN-
CHINA AND TONKIN.

LONDON, April 2nd.

From Saigon it is reported that martial law has been proclaimed in Cochin-China and Tonkin.

A SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A telegram from Rome states that Sig. Tittori, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, is expected to arrive in Rome to-morrow. Much importance is attached to the visit.

ACTIVITY OF THE ALLIED
ARMIES.

LONDON, April 3rd.

An Amsterdam report states that Allied airmen have bombed Wiltgen, a town in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

KING OF DENMARK'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A Copenhagen message announces that the King yesterday underwent an operation in connection with an intestinal fissure. His health is good, and there will be no further bulletins.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

As usual Holy Week was observed at the R. C. Cathedral according to the *Rituale Romanum*. Commencing on Palm Sunday with High Mass, followed by the blessing of the palms and a procession round the Cathedral, services were held daily throughout the week. On Maundy Thursday the Bishop blessed the oil at High Mass and later in the day performed the ceremony of *lava pedes*, and at 5 p.m. *Tenebrae* was sung by a choir of priests. On Good Friday at the early service the Holy Host was taken down from the throne in the side altar during the Mass and carried in procession to the main altar by the Bishop. During the day the Sacred Crucifix was lying for public adoration till 5 p.m. when the *Tenebrae* offices started. These were followed by the *Vin Crucis*, during which the *Stabat Mater* was sung by the choir.

The most prominent feature of the main altar was a huge and magnificent Crucifix placed in the centre, to which was suspended a large image of the Mother of Dolours. The blessings of the Font and Fire took place early on Saturday morning, followed by the reading of the Prophecies and the singing of the Litany of all Saints. Immediately after the Alleluiah Mass started, the Rector of the Cathedral officiating. On Easter Sunday, High Pontifical Mass was celebrated at 8 a.m. and the Bishop imparted the Papal Blessing to the congregation. In the evening solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place, concluding with the *Laudate Dominum*.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The Easter Day services consisted of Holy Communion at 7 and 9 a.m., followed by matins at 11, and evensong at 5.45. The number of communicants was well up to the average. There was no three hours' service on Good Friday, but there were services at 11 a.m. and noon, and also at 2 in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. During Holy Week, also, the Bishop has conducted in the small Chapel a series of addresses on "Some Thoughts on Passion." All the gatherings were very well attended.



JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

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IMITATIONS**

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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G. MOUSSON.

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**STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
AND COMPRADORES.**

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Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE 85.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by March 1915)

SCHEDULE OF MARKET PRICES.

1. Flour—

(a) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.45

(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.40

(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.35

(d) Fourth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.30

(e) Fifth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.25

(f) Sixth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.20

(g) Seventh Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.15

(h) Eighth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.10

(i) Ninth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.05

(j) Tenth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.00

2. Tinned Milk—

(a) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.85

(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.75

(c) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.65

(d) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin 0.85

(e) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.20

3. Sugar—

(a) Cube (in 6 lb. tins), per tin 1.15

(b) Reduced Crystallized, per lb. 0.14

(c) Granulated, per lb. 0.14

(d) Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11

(e) Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb. 0.13

(f) No. 2, per lb. 0.12

4. Frozen Meat—

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food

and other stores as printed in the

Dairy Farm price list dated the 8th

day of February, 1915, signed by

the Chairman and Secretary of the

Food Committee, are the

maximum retail prices of the

articles enumerated in the said

list. [Approved copies can be

seen either at the Treasury or on

the premises of the Dairy Farm

Company, Limited, in Wyndham

Street.]

5. Market Produce—

Bureau Meat, per lb. 0.10

Meat, per lb. 0.10

Meat, per lb. 0.10

Meat, per lb. 0.10

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Pineapple, per lb. 0.10

Guava, per lb. 0.10

Lemon, per lb. 0.10

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. S. Abraham

Mr. J. J. Allen

Mr. G. E. Anderson

Mr. J. E. Atterley

Mr. E. Avery

Mr. E. Backhouse

Mr. E. B. Bannister

Mr. E. B. Bell

Mr. E. B. Bell

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SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND.

SKETCH OF A GREAT CAREER.

Some few years ago an interesting and by no means inapt comparison was drawn between Sir Thomas Sutherland and the great Clive. Each of them, it was pointed out, began life on the first rung of the ladder—Clive as an inviolable clerk in a branch office of John Company; "Tom" Sutherland as an office boy in a mercantile business. Both of them made the East—India especially—the field of their activities. And, just as Clive made his Company, so did Thomas Sutherland—his took in hand the fortunes of his when they were at their lowest ebb—make the P. and O., whose high efficiency and prosperity may be said to have helped not a little in consolidating the splendid labours of Clive.

The late chairman of the P. and O. was born at Aberdeen on Aug. 10, 1834. His parents were by no means wealthy, and on the death of his father the responsibility of the boy's upbringing devolved on Thomas Webster, his mother's father, who was the owner of a coopers and fish-curing business on the east coast of Scotland. In due course the lad went to the Aberdeen Grammar School, whose then headmaster was that distinguished classical scholar, Dr. Melvin. When the boy was 14 his grandfather—a typical old Calvinist—decided that the Church should be his profession, and sent him, accordingly, to Aberdeen University.

FROM ABERDEEN TO LONDON.

But young Sutherland showed little taste in the direction marked out for him, and the University knew him for only a year. At the end of it he entered a mercantile office in his native city, where he remained for about two years, when he came to have cherished ambitions to go to London, deeming it the most likely place to bring him fame and fortune. An application to Mr. Allan, then the managing director, secured him a post as junior clerk in the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and thus began a connection which was destined to advance appreciably the prosperity of that famous company, and to win eventually for the aspiring junior clerk of 1852 a distinguished position in the world.

Thomas Sutherland's rise in the service of the P. and O., thanks to rare shrewdness and wonderful business aptitude, was surprisingly rapid. Eager to extend his horizon and see something of the world, he was quick to take advantage of a vacancy which arose in the company's office in Bombay, and to the East, accordingly, he made his way when in his twenty-first year. But his real chance came with his transference shortly afterwards to Hongkong, where he soon was appointed the P. and O.'s chief representative, and in this capacity his astuteness and enterprise proved all to the advantage of the concern.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Given practically a free hand, he materially extended the company's business in the Far East. Thus, he organised coasting services to Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow, and other ports in connection with Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai, and was the first to establish regular steam communication with Japan. In other directions, moreover, his activity and resourcefulness were turned to excellent account. As chief promoter of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, he advanced not a little British interests in the Far East, and, as a tribute doubtless to his valuable service in this connection, Sir Hercules Robinson, the then Governor of Hongkong, gave him a seat in the Legislative Council—a rare compliment to a young man still on the right side of 30.

It is interesting to recall that prior to the formation of the Banking Corporation the European commercial community in China were wholly dependent on English and Indian banks, and the initiative taken by Mr. Sutherland in the interests of the merchants was prompted by a somewhat audacious attempt, made by a group of speculators in Bombay to establish a Chinese Bank, with the object of gambling in the shares which they held. Little wonder that Hongkong's Governor should have declared that the young Scotsman's appointment to the Legislative Council "would give more satisfaction to the commercial community than any other which was open to him to make."

RECALLED TO ENGLAND.

This happened in 1864. Two years later realising how valuable would be the assistance at home of a representative who had shown himself so enterprising, courageous, and public-spirited in the East, the authorities in London—indeed, the authorities in London—recalled Mr. Sutherland to London. Then in proof of the high confidence they reposed in him, they gave him full powers for the introduction of any reforms in the conduct of the business which he might deem expedient in his interests. Time was to prove how wise was this step, and to what good purpose Mr. Sutherland was to reorganise the company's administration in a way advantageous alike to its shareholders and the public.

It was the year 1872 that saw Mr. Sutherland appointed managing director of the P. and O. It was a period when the fortunes of the concern were seriously imperilled. Many reasons had contributed to the condition of affairs existing when the new "chief" took command. Among them was the disappearance of the monopoly enjoyed by the company prior to the opening of the Suez Canal. The extent to which their business was affected by the inauguration of the new route may be estimated roughly by the fact that whereas before the construction of the Canal the cost of carriage of cargo of all kinds from this country to China and Australia ranged from £20 to £35 per ton, the rates fell in after years to no little as £2 a ton.

HALCYON DAYS.

On this very point some interesting and suggestive reminiscences were given by Sir Thomas Sutherland himself. "There were those," he said, "who could look back to the time when the mail service to China was carried on by vessels of 800 tons. This was the average size of those engaged in the mail service to China 'when he was a youngster.' Recalling that period, and the rates of freight then ruling, he mentioned that something like £24 a ton was paid on silk carried from China, while specie silver was borne almost as a favour at the rate of 2½ per cent. between London and Hongkong."

It was among the most vivid of his recollections that on one occasion he loaded a small vessel of 800 tons with cargo which turned for the P. and O. Company considerably over £20,000, while more than once he had known a captain come and protest because his ship was so deeply loaded with silver freight. Upon an equally high scale was the passage money of the halcyon days. Passengers could not be conveyed to Hongkong for less than £150, and when they paid their voyage homewards the rate of exchange was such that it cost them 600 taels, which was equivalent to £200 sterling.

SUZ CANAL CRISIS.

It has been seen that the opening of the Suez Canal in the autumn of 1869, rendered imperative a complete re-organisation of the old P. and O. service. An entirely new fleet became essential, and a clean sweep had to be made of the conditions under which the company's business had been conducted in the past. At so critical a juncture in its history the alert energy and courage of the new manager proved invaluable. The company was faced to face with a crisis in its existence, and Mr. Sutherland was not the man to meet the problem with half measures. Heart and soul he devoted himself to the task of placing the P. and O.'s affairs once again upon a sound financial basis. He recognised that the ships had become practically obsolete, and saw to it that the new vessels should be beyond reproach, and that the comfort and security of the passengers should be ensured not only by the quality of the boats themselves, but also by the high efficiency of their crews.

For six years lasted the company's transition period, and by 1875 the re-organisation had been effected so completely that it was found possible to transfer the services from the old to the new Canal route. But whereas lavish expenditure was embarked upon in some directions, in others wise economies were effected, and, thanks to the strong and determined policy pursued by Mr. Sutherland, the line was raised to a position of prosperity such as it had never enjoyed before.

INTERESTS OF SHIPOWNERS.

These spirited and strenuous efforts brought him their due reward, and in 1881 he found himself elected chairman of the company which he had served so loyally with such far-reaching results. About a year or two later Mr. Sutherland assumed a lead in another important matter, and commenced to fight a good fight with the interests of British shipowners. That these latter had a good many legitimate grievances no one could dispute. To such an extent had the traffic through the Suez Canal developed that delays through congestion were so frequent as to constitute a trying scandal. Constant mishaps were occurring, and the shipowners were called upon to pay the piper at rates which were quite preposterous. Complaints were unheeded; protests vain. The Canal staff remained adamant.

On behalf of British shipping interests the P. and O.'s new chairman interested himself in the struggle, and one outcome of the agitation was seen in France, where the Canal Company's shares, which had reached an extremely high figure, experienced a sharp fall. To no small extent, doubtless, this was due to the rumours industriously circulated to the effect that a rival canal was to be exclusively under British control, was in contemplation, and the statement went forth that the Suez Company could not legally establish any claim to a monopoly of the route.

LEADENHALL STREET AGREEMENT.

There is no need to recapitulate the part played by Mr. Gladstone's Government at this juncture behind the backs of the shipowners, or the circumstances under which, unknown to the latter, an agreement adversely affecting their interests had been come to with M. de Lesseps. But, briefly, it may be recalled how, in the end, a deadlock was overcome at a meeting which brought together the Canal's constructor and his son, M. Charles de Lesseps, and Mr. Sutherland. This decisive interview, which lasted five hours, resulted in a basis of settlement being arrived at for an alliance between the Canal Company and the representatives of British shipping using the Suez Canal. Finally an agreement was signed by which a sweeping revolution was effected in the relations between the Canal authorities and their customers, and harmony took the place of the strife and friction which had prevailed for so long.

In the years that followed, indeed, Mr. Sutherland, for his part, became one of the most honoured associates of the Suez Canal Company, and was an intimate and esteemed friend of Prince d'Arenberg, the president. From 1884 he acted as chairman of the company's London Committee, which had the best of reasons for the confidence they reposed in him as one who had been largely instrumental in bringing about the much needed and too long delayed *entente cordiale*.

IN PARLIAMENT.

From 1884 to 1900 Sir Thomas Sutherland, in addition to his many other duties, found time to engage in politics. Throughout that period he was Greenock's representative in the House of Commons, where he watched carefully any measures which conflicted with the interests of the great company of which he was the head. At five contested elections he secured the seat—twice as a Liberal and three times as a Unionist. One break occurred in the continuity of the representation, and it arose from an incident which was one of the most surprising of its kind in electioneering annals. After the counting of the votes Sir Thomas was declared to be defeated, and his Radical opponent, Mr. John Bruce, of Yonderton, was credited with a majority of 103. The seat having been regarded as an absolutely safe one for the Unionist candidate, this result created something like consternation in the ranks of Sir Thomas Sutherland's supporters. Moreover, as being one of the earliest results of the General Election at the time in progress, it was considered to exercise a marked influence upon not a few of the contests decided in the following week.

RE-COUNT AT GREENOCK.

Sir Thomas, however, insisted on a re-count, and in this case it was discovered that one bundle of votes had been overlooked in the first instance, and that the former member, instead of being unseated, had been returned again with a majority of 50. The representative of Greenock numbered many friends on both sides of the House, and although he rarely broke silence save in connection with some matter affecting the shipping or commercial community, he showed himself, whenever opportunity offered, a fluent and effective speaker.

It was, we believe, once seriously entertained by the Government in power whether he could not be induced to enter the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty, and so give to the country the benefit of his extraordinary organising powers and his special acquaintance with nautical matters. Sir Thomas Sutherland was, however, by this time showing signs of that defect in hissing from which he later suffered so much, and it was in consideration of this fact that the project was finally abandoned by the party in power.

LONDON'S PORT POLICY.

It will be remembered that the late chairman of the P. and O. was a prominent witness before the Royal Commission which set to consider the administration of the port of London. Upon one aspect of this important question his views may be briefly recalled. He said: "I believe I express the general feeling of shipowners when I say that in the interest of public policy the administration of the port of London and the docks should be in the hands of an authority constituted *ad hoc*, and which should have powers, not likely to be given to the present Conservancy Board or to the dock companies, to impose such dues, either on ships, on river craft, or on goods, as would appear necessary for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue for the improvement of the port and the extension of the dock works or construction of wharves, in whatever direction such improvement may be found necessary."

DRY HUMOUR.

Of objects of art Sir Thomas Sutherland was well known to be a connoisseur, and his rare taste in these matters showed itself in the decoration of the new vessels added as time has gone on to the fleet of the P. and O. Company, the choice of such things as marbles, carvings, and bronzes—exercising his mind no less keenly than weightier considerations in the building of ships. Pictures, too, and poetry claim his attention, and a friend once wrote of him: "To hear him declaim Robert Burns at his own fireside is a treat, for the poems bring out all the Scottish enthusiasm stored up in an ardent nature, enveloped in a somewhat undemonstrative exterior." The same authority (a lady) added: "Sir Thomas, like many Scotsmen, has plenty of dry humour; and can dance a Highland reel at a Christmas party with the youngest of them, and enjoy the fun heartily."

IN THE HOME.

About 1887 Sir Thomas bought an estate near Liphook, in a beautiful part of Hampshire, and there built himself what has been described as an "ideal home." At this country retreat he and Lady Sutherland delighted to act as hosts. Golf is one of the pleasures made possible for at Gold-harbour Wood there is a golf course. But Sir Thomas Sutherland, young at 80, says he prefers tennis.

Despite his many business responsibilities, the numerous calls upon his time made by his association with various commercial undertakings, and the interest he manifested over a long course of years in his Parliamentary duties, this many-sided man finds time to be widely-read, and to show considerably more than a nodding acquaintance with the modern literature of England and of France. He can speak French almost, if not quite, as grammatically as his own tongue, though his accent to the end was never Parisian.

HONOURS.

In addition to the honour of K.C.M.G. conferred on him in 1891, and of G.C.M.G. in 1897, Sir Thomas Sutherland enjoys the distinction of the Legion of Honour. He is also a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. He sat upon several Parliamentary Commissions, and it is not too much to say that, for his memorable and untiring services in the interests of British shipping, his name will always be honoured by all who are in any way concerned in the country's maritime supremacy.

In 1880 Sir Thomas Sutherland married a daughter of the late Rev. John Macnaught, vicar of St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool. Of this marriage there were born one son and one daughter. The son was educated at Eton, and leaving school during the Boer war, was gazetted as an officer in the South African Light Infantry, then serving in South Africa. As ill-luck would have it, his first encounter with the Boers took place just after the Peace Treaty had been actually signed at Vereeniging, though the fact was not known throughout Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Young Sutherland gallantly refused to surrender when called upon by Boers. He was, we believe, the last British officer to be shot during the Boer war.

FAREWELLS.

Sir Thomas Sutherland has now said farewell to the staff of the P. and O. Company in its famous board-room in Leadenhall-street. His parting was dignified and manly, like his whole career. It is often a pathetic sight to see an old warrior put off his armour. To all appearances these 83 years of hard work leave Sir Thomas Sutherland robust, cheerful, and in the full enjoyment of life. Long may time deal gently with this conspicuous figure in shipping history!—*Shipping and Mercantile Guide*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 28th March, a.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port on the 28th March, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th April.

The A.O. str. *Taiwan* left Sydney for Hongkong via Australian and Philippine ports on the 25th March, and may be expected to arrive on or about 18th April.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. *Indo*, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 8th April.

Onsarg, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 8th April.

SHIPPING LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from Japan, is due in Hongkong 15th April.

Monmouthshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 1st May.

Mertonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 30th May.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ARRIVALS.

CHANGCHOW, British str. 1,206, Morse, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHANGCHOW, British str. 1,453, F. O. Gam-bill, 28th March—Melbourne 19th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILAN MARU, Japanese str. 1,784, M. O. Ka, 31st March—Haiphong, Rice and Coal.—Order.

CHILAN, Norwegian str. 1,103, Nils Hjorth, 1st April—Bangkok 22nd March, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.

CHIRYUN, British str. 1,177, W. Ross, 27th March—Shanghai 24th March, General.—China.

CHONGYANG, Chinese str. 1,424, S. Holm-wood, 28th March—Shanghai 24th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str. G. Goto, 31st March—Wakamatsu 25th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str. 3,087, Ohe-shiki, 31st March—Moji 25th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAZEL DOLLAR, British str. 2,993, M. Ridley, 28th March—Manila 25th March, Sugar and Lumber.—Dollar & Co.

HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str. 3,459, S. Fujisaki, 25th March—Straits 20th March, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HONGKONG, British str. 1,385, A. C. Kennedy, 30th March—Sandakan 24th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str. 763, Marquerite, 28th March—Hobart 27th March, General.—A. B. Marty.

HONGKONG, British str. 1,329, C. A. Robertson, 30th March—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KENKON MARU, Japanese str. 2,109, S. S. Asaki, 1st April—Weihaiwei 26th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str. 1,408, J. McArthur, 30th March—Shanghai 28th March, General.—China.

MANCHURIA, American str. 8,750, A. Dixon, 31st March—San Francisco 27th February, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SESTU, Norwegian str. 865, D. Hovbren-der, 22nd March—Bangkok 13th March, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.

SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str. 2,292, T. Tries, 30th March—Singapore 23rd March, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str. 6,133, S. Nagasawa, 28th March—Shanghai 25th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

UNKEI MARU, Japanese str. Y. Tasaka, 28th March—Wakamatsu 22nd March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

Easter Monday.—Public Holiday.

TOMORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at the Old Post Office, Queen's Rd. Central, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club Twenty-Ninth Yearly General Meeting.

Wednesday, 7th April.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at the Old Post Office, Queen's Rd. Central, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

Thursday, 8th April.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at the Old Post Office, Queen's Rd. Central, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

Saturday, 10th April.—1.30 p.m.—Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Milestones."

Monday, 12th April.—1.30 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Mrs. Dot."

Tuesday, 13th April.—9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"When Knights Were Bold."

Thursday, 15th April.—9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Raffles."

Friday, 16th April.—9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Nobody's Darling."

Saturday, 17th April.—9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"What the Butler Saw."

Tuesday, 20th April.—1.30 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"When Knights Were Bold."

Wednesday, 21st April.—1.30 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"When Knights Were Bold."

Thursday, 22nd April.—1.30 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"When Knights Were Bold."

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: From Hongkong: 23rd April. Connecting with "GUARANT" From Colombo: 17th May. FREIGHT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING: From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS. FREIGHT WITH WHOLESALE TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

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ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamers Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May.

" ... "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... On 20th May

Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [363]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

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WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212. Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." [30]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTHWENTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
* NITAROEM...	—	—	SHANGHAI & KOBE	Second half of Mar.
TJIKINI ...	JAPAN	First half of Apr.	JAVA	First half of Apr.
TJILATJAP ...	JAPAN	First half of Apr.	JAVA	First half of Apr.
* TJIKEMBARANG ...	JAVA	First half of Apr.	JAPAN	Second half of Apr.
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	Second half of Apr.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Apr.
* TJIMANOEK ...	JAVA	First half of May.	SHANGHAI	First half of May.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 26th March, 1915. [18]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.**

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. Acting Agent. [459]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 9th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ORIENTAL	10th Apr.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	NORE	10 AM.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. Sney, R.N.R.	About 3rd May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO DATE
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"CHANGCHOW"	On 5th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 6th Apr., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th Apr., 10 A.M.
KOIHOW and PAKHOI	"WENGCHOW"	On 7th Apr., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 7th Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Apr., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHENAN"	On 13th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINCHUA," "TAMING" and "CHENAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "CHENAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN" and the S.S. "RANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 5th April, 1915. Telephone 36. AGENTS

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	22nd April	On 20th May, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	30th April	On 13th May, 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 21st May, 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,977 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched as above 20th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 2nd April, 1915. AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 6th April, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 13th April, at 1 P.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 8th Apr., at 1 P.M.
		(SUNDAY, 11th Apr., at 10 A.M.)

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	\$71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) \$130.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	\$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
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Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY (CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.)

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT, AGENTS,
King's Building.
Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CORILLIERE	On 19th April.
	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 17th April, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
TRANS-SHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO to CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

FOR TANSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 11th Apr., at 2 P.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KELJO MARU"	IMAIZUMI	TUESDAY, 6th Apr., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	YASAKA MARU	11,000	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALORE	HAKATA MARU	12,000	SATURDAY, 17th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO			
MOJI and KOBE	JINSEN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 6th April.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	MONDAY, 5th April, at 10 A.M.

S Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

STEAMER	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Tons	Sun., 11th Apr.
YASAKA	11,000 " "	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYAZAKI	16,000 " "	6th May.
KITANO	16,000 " "	20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000 " "	3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

STEAMER	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
TAMBA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 6th Apr.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 " "	Thurs., 15th Apr.
SADO	12,500 " "	Tues., 4th May.
AWA	12,500 " "	18th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
leaves	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from	MARSHALL	PLYMOUTH
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HA	KONG	MARSHALL and LONDON	LES	(London 1 day later)
p.m.			Noon.			
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 6	Apr. 10	MALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 26	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MORCA	May 22	May 28
May 10	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALWA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOULTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday and London on the following Friday. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	\$65	\$59	\$44	\$40	\$65
MARSEILLES	\$61	\$55	\$40	\$36	\$61

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANS-SHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
	YAMAHA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	STOEN	MARSHALL	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 29	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon \$50 Single; \$95 Return. 2nd Saloon \$35 Single; \$65 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon \$45 Single; \$85 Return. 2nd Saloon \$30 Single; \$55 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10% For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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